Hon. Secretary of State.

Western Carolinian.

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By PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

MR. EDITOR: There is no study more pleasing and interesting, than that of *Botany*; and it is a matter of regret that it is so much neglected by those whose condition in life affords them ample leisure to read ten or fifteen *Novels* annually.

It has been said, and no doubt truly, that every country affords *medicinal plants* and *minerals*, in sufficient abundance and variety, to cure all the diseases incident thereto. This fact being admitted, the inducement must certainly be sufficiently momentous to excite our curiosity, at least to *read* the works of the most eminent Botanists.

The plant of which it is my present intention to speak is the *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*. It is known by various names; such as *thorough-wort, bone set, Indian physic, Ague Weed, &c.*; and in the artificial system of the immortal Linnaeus, it stands in the class, *Syngenesia*, and order Polygamia aequalis. This plant is an inhabitant of almost every part of North America, and is generally known by either of the names mentioned; therefore, I shall not attempt to give a botanical description of it, but merely describe its chemical and medicinal properties. According to the most exact chemical analyses, the Eupatorium contains, first, a free acid; secondly, tannin in small quantity; thirdly, a bitter extractive matter; fourthly, a gummy matter; fifthly, a resin; sixthly, azote; seventhly, lime, probably the acetate of lime; eighthly, gallic acid, probably modified; ninthly, a resiniform matter, soluble in water and alcohol, which seems to contain a bitter principle.

The medicinal properties of Eupatorium, are fully given out, both to aqueous and spiritous menstrua. Proof spirit digested on the leaves and flowers, make a fine preparation for cases which will bear the spirit.*

Dr. Anderson, in his inaugural thesis, enumerated several cases of quotidian, tertian, and quartare intermittents, in which the Eupatorium had, under his own observation, performed cures. His favorable accounts are supported by the testimony of Dr. Hosack, who has frequently prescribed the article in intermittents.†

Doctor Barton, and other eminent Physicians, speak in the following terms of the Eupatorium: "The efficaciousness of *boneset*, is not confined to the simple forms of intermittent fever. It has, beyond dispute, been successfully employed in remitting bilious, in yellow, and typhus fevers. And in these diseases, I have myself used it, and in which I can offer the additional experience of an excellent practitioner, the late Samuel C. Hopkins, M. D.‡ This gentleman resided in the village of Woodbury, New-Jersey, and enjoyed an extensive practice, in a range of fifteen or twenty miles of a populous tract of country, in which, from the low and marshy nature of the soil, &c. and other pernicious causes, intermittent and typhus fevers were very prevalent, and the latter particularly malignant." "The Doctor was among those partial to the sweating plan of treating this fever, and his unusual success, in a multitude of cases, for five or six years in succession, is strongly in favor of that mode of practice. The Eupatorium was the medicine used in producing this effect. He prescribed it freely in the warm and cold decoction, but preferred the warm. He assured me that in many instances, his sole reliance was on this plant, which was occasionally so varied in its manner of exhibition, as to produce emesis; and frequently was intentionally pushed to such extent, as to excite free purging. Its diaphoretic effect, however, he deemed it indispensable to insure, and therefore preferred, in general, giving it warm." "Of the beneficial administration of *bone-set*, or Eupatorium, in the treatment of yellow fever, medical records present us with many well authenticated accounts. It was also extensively used at Philadelphia, in the Epidemic of 1798."

"Many authorities might be produced, to show the efficiency of this plant, in the cure of acute Rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases; but it is deemed unnecessary to lengthen this communication, as enough has been said to enable a common observer to form an opinion of its virtues. To those who are afflicted with the intermittent fever, I would advise to make an experiment. For all the virtues ascribed to this plant, I do not pretend to vouch. If one individual only, could be relieved from that loathsome disease, the *ague and fever*, by making a trial of the *bone-set*, after reading this communication, the writer will feel himself amply rewarded. SYDENHAM.

October, 1825.

* The leaves and flowers are the parts of the plant generally used.

† It should not be used in the hot stage of an intermittent.

‡ Late of Philadelphia.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

The following petition from Peter Harris, one of the Catawba tribe of Indians, was presented to the South Carolina Legislature:

"*To the Council of South Carolina:* I am one of the lingering embers of an almost expired race—our graves will soon be our habitation. I am one of the few stalks that still remain in the field, when the tempest of the revolution is past. *I fought against the British for your sake:* the British have disappeared, and *you are free:* yet, from me the British took nothing; nor have I gained any thing by their defeat. I pursue the deer for my subsistence—the deer are disappearing, and I must starve. God ordained me for the forest, and my habitation is the shade—but the strength of my arm decays, and my feet fail in the chase. The hand which fought for your liberty is now open for your relief. In my youth, I bled in battle that you might be independent—let not my heart, in my old age, bleed for the want of your commiseration.

(Signed) PETER HARRIS."

SMOKING BACON.

The value of *Pyroligneous Acid*, for various economical purposes, is recommending it fast to general use. As a plain account of the nature of the acid and the manner of using it, we publish the principal part of an article from the Hartford papers. *Troy Sentinel.*

If a piece of cold iron be held for a few moments in a stream of smoke, it becomes covered with moisture. It is common for the New England farmer to bring in his axe in a cold winter's morning, to take the frost out, as he terms it. He holds it directly in the blaze and smoke of his fire, and in a short time it becomes covered with small drops of a brown liquid. This liquid, instead of coming out of the axe, as he may perhaps suppose, is nothing less than the impure *pyroligneous acid*. I say impure, because it is mixed with tar, gum, charcoal, &c.—and it is owing to these impurities that it has a brown color. Smoke consists in part of pyroligneous acid in a state of vapor, and this liquid is collected upon the axe for the simple reason that the axe is cool enough to condense it. So fast as successive portions of smoke come in contact with the axe, this part is deposited until the axe becomes too warm to condense it. Here then, we have a simple illustration of the whole theory of smoking meat. We place a ham in a smoke house, and build a fire under it, and continue this several days, in order that we may get some of this moisture to settle on the ham and penetrate it. We get at the same time the gummy, tarry matter, which gives the sooty color, and the unpleasant taste to the outside of a ham. It must be obvious to every one, that the same effect would be produced on the meat by simply bathing it over with the impure acid. But there is a way in which these impurities are all removed from the acid, and it is rendered almost colorless as water; retaining at the same time its smoky taste, and its antiseptic property. In the opinion of many, the flavor of hams prepared with the acid, is superior to that given in the common mode of smoking. To say the least, it is fully equal.

The acid may be used in the manner here mentioned, by bathing the meat with it, or it may be mixed with the pickle which is put to the meat. In either case the quantity of acid wanted will be about the same—one quart to 150 or 200 pounds of meat according to the different tastes of different persons. When the mode by bathing is adopted, the acid should be applied after the meat has been suitably salted, and it will be necessary to allow a few hours between each bathing, for the acid to penetrate. This bathing may be performed by means of a brush, a bit of rag, or by immersing the meat in acid. In this last mentioned mode, if a piece of meat be suffered to remain a very short time in the acid, (longer or shorter, according to the size,) the whole operation may be performed at once. When different bathings are applied, a ham of 20 pounds may require wetting three or four times. It is immaterial whether this be done before the ham becomes dried, or afterwards, and it can at any time be repeated. When the acid is applied in this mode it penetrates the meat in the same manner, and for the same reason, that it penetrates it when applied in the common process of smoking. When the mode of putting it in the pickle is preferred, it will be necessary that the meat should remain in that situation three or four weeks, after which, I consider it best that it should be taken out and hung up in some convenient place to dry. This drying can be effected without any trouble, and I think is best for two reasons. One is, that when dried, it cooks more naturally than when filled with moisture. The other is, that it is not to be expected that a large ham can be long preserved in a weak brine.

With regard to the preservation of meat thro' the summer, I consider it safest to suppose that hams, &c. prepared with the acid will require the same attention as those smoked in the common way. I have, however, kept hams the summer past, with very little trouble in the open air, in a chamber, by bathing them over two or three times with the acid.

The antiseptic quality of this substance is remarkable. On the 8th of April last I took a thick piece of veal (fresh) from a hind quarter, weighing two pounds. I immersed it in the purified acid for five minutes; after which I enclosed it in a net, and hung it up in a back room exposed as much as might be to flies. It has never exhibited any signs of putrefaction, and is now perfectly fresh and sweet. It indicates to the smell and taste, that it is very strongly impregnated with smoke.

The application of this acid to any kind of meat, is proper in all those cases where smoke is required.

TITLES, &c.

A crack brained writer in the National Intelligencer recommends to the citizens of this country to drop the title, if title it may be called, *Mr.* and proposes *Freeborn* as a substitute. This is ridiculous affectation. If we must have these useless titles, it matters not whether it is *Mr.* or *Honourable*. We should like to see all of them abolished. If a man has a name, call him by it. It adds nothing to his dignity to have an addition to it, particularly at this day, when it requires so little to obtain the highest honors of our literary institutions. The Quakers are the only republicans in this respect, and by refusing to use these unmeaning titles, display a good deal of sound sense. There seems to be a growing fondness in our countrymen to ape the manners of other countries. Hardly any man is addressed at the present time without Esq affixed to his name. It is useless to ridicule other countries, for the honors and titles bestowed on illustrious men, when we show such a fondness for them and use them with so little discrimination.

New-York Courier.

An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. "In every district," says the historian, "they assembled on a certain day of every year, all the virgins of marriageable age." The most beautiful was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives, according to the depth of their purses. But, alas! it seems there were in Babylon some ladies for which no money was likely to be offered; yet these were also disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians.—"When all the beautiful virgins," says the historian, "were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection." This custom prevailed about 500 years before Christ.

The first number of a new weekly religious paper, entitled, "*The Wesleyan Journal*," was published in this city on Saturday. It is devoted, as its title imports, to the dissemination of the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From the extent of the South Carolina Conference, we have no doubt the Journal will have a very considerable circulation. A similar publication in Boston of recent origin, has the astonishing number of five thousand subscribers.

Charleston Courier.

IMPROVED PRINTING PRESS.

The New York Gazette alludes to a great improvement made in the *printing press*, by Mr. Wardell, of Boston. It is worked by one-horse power.—"The work done on this press is uniform and beautiful, at the same time the sheets are struck off with incredible velocity. The printing for the *Tract Society* will soon be undertaken with this press, and four forms will be worked at the same time." The Editor of the Gazette purposes to print his paper upon it, as soon as possible. A still more *incredible* improvement is spoken of in a late European paper; and we think it has been accomplished in one of the Netherland towns. Within two hours after a paper is received from France, it is proposed to copy it out (we understand by a species of lythographic process,) and print it off. This would be a sort of magic in the already wonderful operations of the Art of Printing.

Florida Canal.—We have received the report of another route of the canal across the isthmus of Florida, which shall be examined; though, on reading it, we still adhere to our opinion, that it should commence at St. John's River, taking the intermediate creeks and lakes through the Alachua country to Vacassar Bay, a distance requiring, on the whole route, an excavation of only 23 miles. A number of valuable canal projects have, within a few years been presented for public approbation, but we have seen none promising so many general and extensive advantages as the one across Florida. It at once brings the trade of New Orleans and the Gulph of Mexico several hundred miles nearer to the north—it saves an insurance round the Florida reef, in one year, almost the cost of cutting the canal. It will preserve the lives of our seamen and the property of our merchants from shipwreck on the Shoals—it protects our commerce against the pirates of Cuba, and will give great value to the public lands in Florida. [*Nat. Adv.*

LITERARY PROPERTY.

The manuscript of "Robinson Crusoe," ran through the whole trade and no one would print it. The bookseller who at last bought it cleared a thousand guineas by it. "Burn's Justice" was disposed of by [illegible] for a mere trifle, as well as "Buchan's Domestic Medicine;" both of which yielded immense incomes. "The Vicar of Wakefield," the most delightful novel in our language, was sold for a few pounds; and Miss Burney's "Evelinea" produced only five guineas. Dr. Johnson, fixed the price of his "Lives of the Poets" at two hundred guineas, by which the booksellers, in the course of a few years, cleared upwards of twenty-five thousand. Tonson and all his family rode in their carriage with the profits of the five pound epic of Milton. The copy-right of "Vyse's Spelling book" sold for 2,000 guineas.

AUTUMN.

The earth is still clothed in loveliness; meadows and groves put on the gay and variegated livery of Autumn; while the ripened fruits of the field and orchard remind us both of the debt of unbounded gratitude which we owe to the Giver of all good, and of the business appropriate to the season. He who does not now lay up his store for Winter, will, when that pinching season shall arrive, in vain deplore the folly of his improvidence. So he who does not lay up a store of comfortable recollections for old age, will find that last period of life dark and cheerless indeed.

It is somewhat singular, and a few years since it would have been thought incredible, that the work of a Hindoo on the christian religion would be thought so valuable, as to be republished by christians. Notwithstanding the singularity, we have just perused an able defence of the "Precepts of Jesus" by Rammohun Roy, of Calcutta, from a London edition. We consider it a valuable work. The author is a man of vigorous mind, and defends christianity from the direct attacks of foes and the mistakes of friends. To all who wish to gather the opinions of this learned Brahmin we cheerfully recommend the work. The author is a scholar of no ordinary attainments and will no doubt do much to scatter the dark cloud of error that now rests on his countrymen. The work is handsomely executed, and has a portrait of the author, with a fac simile of his hand writing. It may be had of the publisher, B. Bates, 380 Broadway. *N. Y. Courier.*

Notice.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Iredell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
MICHAEL RICKART,
WESTLEY REYNOLDS,
ROBERT WORKE,
3mt91 JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
September 28, 1825. *Commissioners.*

To Journeymen Saddlers.

I WISH to employ a first rate saddle-hand, who is a man of integrity, sobriety, and of steady and industrious habits; such a man would receive constant employment, and liberal wages, for six months, and perhaps longer, by applying early to the subscriber.

JOHN H. ROANE.
Morganton, Oct. 1st, 1825. 4t82

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the *3rd of November next*, at the late dwelling-house of *John Howard*, late of Rowan county, dec'd., a variety of property, consisting of *Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs*, and a quantity of *Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay*, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, one Waggon and geers, two good Stills and some Vessels. Also, three tracts of *Land*; two of them about ten miles from Salisbury, lying on the main-road that leads from Salisbury to Wilkesborough, and the other on the waters of Second Creek, near Fraley and Hall's mills, on the South Yadkin. And many other articles, too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be made known on the above mentioned day; where due attention will be given by me,

BENJ. HOWARD, *Executor.*
October 7, 1825. 4t82

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.
Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their [illegible] who owe me, by book account settling their accounts. G. M.

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glasswares.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do, druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60tf

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces: Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1825.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

STATE OF EUROPE.

[Translated for the National Journal from a late French paper.]

Where is the political balance of Europe, after so many revolutions, wars conquests, and divisions? Is it firmly established? Does it totter upon unsolid foundations? Does it furnish guaranties for the continuance of peace? Or, does it enclose the germs of new wars? What is to be the relative rank of France?

Five principal powers, Russia, France, Austria, England, and Prussia, in a time of peace, keep 1,300,000 men under arms. All the other powers have but 360,000 soldiers. They would then be at the mercy of the great powers, whenever these might concert. Happily, this mutual understanding is impossible; but it is possible for two or three powers to league together to oppress and partition a small State, of such geographic position that it could not be secured by other great powers.

Among the five powers themselves, there is one which in strength is far below the rank which politics assign to it. Russia, with a European population of 47,500,000, and 10,000,000 of Asiatics; Austria with 30,000,000; and France with 31,000,000, are not so unequal in strength as they may be supposed to be; for a dense population is more powerful in every respect than the same or a greater number scattered over a large surface. France has 3,048 inhabitants, and Austria 2,418, in a space of territory where Russia has but 622. But Prussia has every thing against her; a population of less than 12,000,000, rather more scattered than that of Austria, an extended frontier open to Russia, and a revenue of 75,000,000 of florins, opposed to the 130,000,000 of Russia, give her the rank of a secondary State compared with the great Empire. This is a defect in our system of balance. The Kingdom of Poland united to Prussia with its 4,000,000 of inhabitants, full of antipathy towards the Prussians, would not restore a balance of power.

This power, the guarantee for the repose of Europe, has no other security for itself than the personal virtues of its powerful neighbour.

We will be told, that Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation combined, have 450,000 soldiers and 54,000,000 of inhabitants, and can arrest or even humble the colossal power which hangs over their eastern frontiers. But how unsolid is their union—how weak their fraternal love!

Austria itself is rather an aggregation of States and people, than an Empire or a nation. Six millions of Germans, four of Hungarians (Magyars) twelve of Sclavonians, Bohemians, and Poles, four of Italians—absolute power in one Province, aristocracy in another, and some millions of protestants and dissenting Greek (religious) in Hungary, as formerly in Poland, are elements too discordant and heterogeneous to be united and governed by one sceptre. They will never present a united whole so strong as that of France or of the Russian Empire.

France is the most solid and compact nation of the Continent, having a homogeneous population, informed and warlike, with a well defined territory. But this body requires a soul—a national spirit.—We dispute on questions of theology—we differ in opinion on the first principles of society; and our constitution is secretly attacked. Whenever France shall be without the power required by her position, the best guarantee will be lost to Europe, and especially to the minor constitutional States.

The number of States at present without any weight in the political balance, indicates the elements of war rather than of peace. Twenty millions of Italians, and sixteen of Spaniards and Portuguese, are excluded from all influence in the general affairs of Europe. This population is happily concentrated in very fertile countries. What a temptation would it be to a great man or a throne, or an ambitious and sagacious cabinet, to subjugate and partition them, or rather to restore them, and render them again independent and powerful! It is constantly presented even to moderate statesmen, which becomes a source of jealousies and dissensions.

Let us see if the balance of naval power is secured by the late arrangements.

The naval force of all Europe amounts to 300 ships of the line, and 340 frigates. But of this force England alone possesses 165 ships of the line, and 180 frigates.—England is, therefore, mistress of the sea, and by her navy can drive from it all the European nations.

The balance is readily found. Greece, Italy, and Sicily, Spain, and Denmark, united to Sweden and Norway, may become greater maritime powers and more efficient than Russia with her fir built ships in gulfs covered with ice for six months of the year. England smiled when Finland was incorporated with Russia, for this diminished the marine capacities of Sweden; but would she laugh to see the flag of the Czars floating in the ports of Norway?

Naval forces, expensive in creating, and expensive in maintaining, can be long only to rich nations, and they can become so only by industry. England and France have between them 2,500,000,000 of public revenue, whilst the rest of Europe has but 18,000,000. France cannot abandon the continental policy, to increase her navy, and has therefore the greatest interest in the establishment of the naval powers, that they may be capable by their union to balance the British colossus.

This draws our attention beyond the Atlantic. All conjecture about the balance of naval power is lost in the future state of America. What that will be, is uncertain. How will these new States organize themselves? What part will they one day take in the general political affairs? Will they make alliance with any power, or form a separate system opposed to Europe?

As to the destinies of Europe, Providence alone knows if they be fixed; if the Holy Alliance, in explaining itself freely and liberally on the legitimate rights of the people, will satisfy and calm their minds; or whether our splendid empires are to be crushed and destroyed by each other, and nations to be buried under the ruins; or whether they will be able, being better instructed, to establish a more solid and happy order of things from the wreck. It is certain that a balance of *physical power*, independent of *moral principles, equity, and national sentiments*, will never secure a state of peace, and may at any moment be destroyed, and followed by a universal war.

FROM ENGLAND.

From the New-York American, of Oct. 12.

The packet ship Canada, which sailed on the 1st September, from Liverpool, has brought us London papers to the evening of the 30th inclusive. It will gratify our readers to learn, that Bishop Hobart has returned in this vessel in restored health.

By the extracts we subjoin, it will be perceived that Spain is in a state of clerical anarchy. The priests and monks are the ruling powers, and appear bent on dethroning Ferdinand—the embroiderer Ferdinand—as being too liberal! and substituting the infant Don Carlos in his place. A sort of insurrection under Bessieres had also broken out. It remains to be seen whether the legitimates of Russia and France will consider it as dangerous a precedent for priests to make a revolution, as for the people.

From Greece the accounts are still confused, though it is pretty clear that Ibrahim Pacha has resumed offensive operations.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The Etoile of this evening gives the following news from Spain:

"On the 29th of this month General Bessieres quitted Madrid privately, with the intention to put himself at the head of [illegible] to deliver the King of Spain from the captivity in which he is held by his Ministers. We learn that on the 17th three companies of the Regiment of Santiago, cantoned at Jetafe, took, with Bessieres, the direction of Brihuega.

"From the accounts received, it appears that Bessieres presented himself before Brihuega, in the name of the King, and that after having passed in review the Royalist volunteers of that city, to the number of 50, he caused them to lay down their arms, of which he took possession, with a hundred partisans who followed him.

"The three companies of the regiment of Santiago who had believed themselves to be marching in the name of the King, under the order of their Lieutenant Colonel, Gomes, returned to their duty immediately upon discovering the truth.

"Bessieres did not stop at Brihuega It is believed that he has proceeded to Arragon, where he hopes to find partisans. By orders are every where issued, and it is expected that he will be arrested in a very short time. Two columns, consisting of nearly 2000 men, infantry and cavalry, with four pieces of cannon, have gone in pursuit of him.

Frankfort, Aug. 21.—The last accounts from the Adriatic announce that Redschid Pacha, seconded by the Captain Pacha, made, on the 16th of July, a general attack on Missolonghi; that his attack was repulsed, but that it was to be repeated, and that the garrison had offered to treat. The result of this armistice was still unknown; but it is a certain fact, that up to the 21st of July the place had not capitulated, though a report had been spread that it capitulated on the 17th.

Cadiz, Aug 2.—The letters which we received today from Seville, dated the 7th inst. bring the following details:

A great fermentation prevails in all the towns of Upper Andalusia, but particularly at Cordova, Carmone, Ecija, and Seville. In the first of these cities, numerous arrests took place on the night of the 5th, all of persons distinguished by their rank or their riches. It should seem, however, that their arrests are founded on motives of great importance, for on the 5th they began at Seville, and have been continued every night. Among the persons arrested, who already amount to one hundred and eighty-nine, are the Machioness de Tabares, and her whole family, the Prior of the Consulate of commerce, Anducza, the rich merchants Bayo and Gongora.

Madrid, Aug. 15.—M. Zea Bermudez, in consequence of an intrigue at Court, having sent in his resignation to the King, whom a member of his own family earnestly solicited to accept of this resignation, and even to lay aside the reigns of Government, saw the snare that was laid for him, and refused to accept the resignation of M. Zea.

The expedition for the Havanna sailed yesterday, to take on board the troops which are to embark at Ferrol. The escort consists of the Spanish frigate the Pearl, and the Jason brig. The transports, eight in number, besides the troops, are to take to the Havanna a great quantity of merchandize.

Late advices from Colombia state that the whole number of Royalists, and soldiers, defeated, killed or captured at the battle of Ayacucho, was 13,594. Among the trophies captured and brought to Bogota and presented to the Vice President of the Republic, was the Royal Standard of Castile, with which Pizarro entered South America three centuries ago. *Baltimore American.*

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Dr. William Gibson, Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania, has just published the second volume of his valuable work, "The Institutes and Practice of Surgery," being the outlines of his Course of Lectures from the chair which he so ably and satisfactorily fills The work is thus completed and is acknowledged to be excellent of its kind. Parts of the text are illustrated by colored engravings, executed with fidelity and skill. The volumes are beautifully printed. They are dedicated to "the father of American Surgery" Dr. Physick. To each of his Chapters the learned professor has appended special references to the works which he had occasion to consult, or which it may be useful for the student to examine, respecting the subject of the chapter. We rejoice to see such productions issuing from the Medical School, in the prosperity of which Philadelphia has no inconsiderable interest. It is our intention to make hereafter some extracts from it on topics of a popular character. *Phil. Nat Gaz.*

AMERICAN LEGHORN.

The most beautiful specimen of American female ingenuity and industry which has come under our observation, we examined yesterday at the exchange. It is a hat, the materials of which grew in the town of Danvers, (Mass.) and were prepared and formed by a very young lady of that place. The colour, texture and workmanship of this hat, will not suffer on a comparison with the finest from Leghorn—and it furnishes also the pleasing assurance that a liberal encouragement towards the industry and enterprize of our own country women, is alone necessary to save the country thousands of dollars which are now annually required for the payment of the imported article. [*Baltimore American.*

A letter from Mr. Owen's community at New Harmony, (Indiana,) of the 10th ult. states that several new buildings were rising up, and that the numbers and comforts of the inhabitants of this new colony were on the increase. A newspaper was about to make its appearance. In point of healthiness, few places have more cause for satisfaction. Out of a population of 800 individuals, not one death, and only two cases of serious sickness among grown persons, have occurred during the whole summer. Within the same time, seven infants only had died. While his plans are thus carried into successful operation in this country, we perceive that he is again engaged in the arduous task of making converts in England. The London papers announce that he has republished there the address which he delivered in this city during the last winter; although they speak rather discouragingly of his prospects of success. [*Nat. Jour*

We gave, a few days ago, the suggestions of a New York writer, that the Comet's tail will come in contact with our Planet; we now subjoin a counter and more reasonable speculation on the subject from another writer of that city.

He says, "that its movements will leave the Earth entirely to its accustomed order; and all pretended wits to their undisturbed loquacity, is beyond a doubt. Its apparent motion was 13 deg. in 24 hours, as noted in the Post on Monday, and hence it must be on another errand than that of disturbing the repose of our world. Its tail is also considerably oblique to the line of vision, which could not be true were the Comet approaching our earth when in opposition, at the time of observation. It cannot pass between the earth and sun by any possibility, since it appears in our system first in the region of the Heavens opposite the central luminary." [*Alex. Phenix.*

Walter R. Livingston, and John Stephens Esqs. of New-York, have purchased the horses *Eclipse* and *Sir Henry*, the northern and southern champions of the turf; $10,000 was given for Eclipse, and $3,000 for Sir Henry; they are to be kept in New-York as studs.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

The Vermont Messenger says, that heavy fires have been perceptible in the state of Maine. The Bangor paper states that the country for thirty miles in extent on the Penobscot appears like a "sea of fire." In the vicinity of the heaviest fire it is said the ground actually trembled, and the roaring of the flames, which sounded like thunder, was heard at the distance of 12 or 15 miles.

The general election, in Pennsylvania, was held on Tuesday last. In Philadelphia, (city,) there was very close polling between the democrats and the federalists. Mr. Richards, for senator, (dem.,) had 2,753 votes, and Mr. Duncan, (fed.,) 2853—of the assembly ticket, two democrats and four federalists are elected—of the select council, two democrats and one federal, the last by a majority of only 4 votes, and the common council is composed of members of both parties—13 federalists and 7 democrats. There were 1,776 votes for the calling of a convention, and 3,450 against it. [*Niles.*

Caraccas papers to the 1st of September announce the death at Valencia on the 12th of August, of Captain *John Dundas Cochrane*, of the British Royal Navy.—Captain Cochrane was well known for his various pedestrian tours through Europe, and more especially for the publication of his journey through European and part of Asiatic Russia. He died universally regretted, and was attended to his grave by a numerous retinue of his countrymen, and the inhabitants of Valencia.

It is stated that the British government has contracted with Mr. Maberly, for $9000, to transport to England that celebrated monument of antiquity Cleopatra's Needle, and that it is to be placed at Charing Cross, on the spot now occupied by the equestrian statue of King Charles 1st.

It is reported that the archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of Bonaparte, has been married to the Count Neipperg, who is to be raised to the dignity of a prince.

It is stated in a Brussels paper, that a Russian gentleman, who has for the last eight years been endeavouring to discover the philosopher's stone, after a variety of compositions, has succeeded in finding "a metal as polished as steel, and as flexible as gold." He has made a present of some articles manufactured from it to the Grand Duke Constantine, which are said to be very beautiful. *National Journal.*

A colored man was found drowned in the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning last. It appears from the inquest, that he fell into the dock at Walnut-street, in a state of intoxication. He had been playing the fife just before he fell in, and when he was found he held the fife tight in his hand.

Our readers will learn with surprise, that the whole Italian company, heretofore attached to "the Kings's Opera House," London, tempted by munificent offers of Mr. Price, the manager of the New York Theatre, are about to visit the United States. Disappointment and despair have made victims of all the musical amateurs of London. [*Democratic Press.*

The trial of *Daniel Ray* indicted for the murder of *James Fason*, was recently decided at Raleigh. The case excited great interest, the prisoner being an infirm soldier of the revolution, in the 76th year of his age, with a beard descending to his breast. He pled not guilty. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, a young man, came to the premises of Ray, and threatened him and his wife with bodily harm—that Ray forbid him entering his enclosure, declaring if he did he would shoot him—that Fason notwithstanding got on the fence with one leg over, and while in this situation, the prisoner discharged a gun, and three shot entered the deceased. This occurred in October, and the deceased died in January following. It did not appear clearly, whether the old man intended to shoot the deceased, or fire his gun in that direction to frighten him. The Jury after deliberating about two hours, returned a verdict of Manslaughter. When Ray was called up to hear the sentence of the Court, a pardon from the Governor was produced, and he was accordingly discharged.

A mongst the improvements of the present day, our attention has been called to a new mode of fastening bedsteads, by which the present tedious process is entirely superseded. By the new method, a bedstead is put together and effectually secured, by a contrivance as simple in its characters as it is expeditious in the operation. The inventor is Mr. John M'Clintic, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; who, we understand, has taken out a patent, and is now engaged in the disposal of the rights thus vested in him.

The Baltimore Patriot says that it has been *ascertained* that the real length of the tail of the comet now to be seen, is *five millions of miles!*

LIST OF MEMBERS

To the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, which will convene in Raleigh, on Monday, the 21st day of November, inst:

Anson county—Joseph Pickett, senate; Clement Marshal, and John Smith, commons.

Ashe—Abner Smith, senate; Reuben Hartley, and William Herbert, commons.

Bertie—John Nichols, senate; James G. Mhoon, and William Roscoe, commons.

Beaufort—J. O. K. Williams, senate; William A. Blount, and Thomas Ellison, commons.

Bladen—Mr. Melvin, senate; Isaac Wright, and John J. McMillan, commons.

Brunswick—John C. Baker, senate; Alfred Moore, and Mr. Gauze, commons.

Buncombe—Athan A. McDowell, senate; David L. Swain, and James Weaver, commons.

Burke—James R. McDowell, senate; Edwin Poor, and Peter Ballou, commons.

Cabarrus—Lawson H. Alexander, senate; Christopher Melchor, and Robert Pickens, commons.

Camden—Willis Wilson, senate; Thomas Tillott, and W. B. Webster, commons.

Carteret—W. Davis, senate; Otway Burns, and William H. Borden, commons.

Caswell—Bartlett Yancey, senate; Charles D. Donoho, and John E. Lewis, commons.

Chatham—Robert Marsh, senate; Joseph Brooks, and William Underwood, commons.

Chowan—William Bullock, senate; William Walton, and Joshua Mewborn, commons.

Columbus—Alexander Forme, senate; Luke R. Simmons, and Caleb Stephens, commons.

Craven—Senate vacant, by the resignation of John H. Bryant, Esq.; Samuel Whitehurst, and Andrew H. Richardson, commons.

Cumberland—Lauchlin Bethune, senate; Samuel P. Ashe, Alexander Elliott, commons.

Currituck—Samuel Salyear, senate; W. D. Barnard, and J. Forbes, commons.

Davidson—Jesse Hargrave, senate; John Smith, Joseph Spurgen, commons.

Duplin— —— Hussey, senate; S. Miller, jun. B. Best, commons.

Edgecomb—Louis D. Willson, senate; Henry Bryan, Moses Baker, commons.

Franklin—C. A. Hill, senate; James Houze, W. T. Williams, commons.

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, senate; F. I. Simpson, Wm. Unthank, commons.

Gates—A. Harrell, senate; John Walton, W. W. Stedman, commons.

Granville—Wm. M. Sneed, senate; Nicholas Jones, John Glasgow, commons.

Greene—Jesse D. Spaight, senate; R. H. T. Harper, Charles Edwards, commons.

Halifax—Isham Matthews, senate; Robert Daniel, Geo. E. Spruill, commons.

Hertford—James Copeland, senate; Isaac Carter, John Vann, commons.

Hyde—David Gibbs, senate; John Pugh, John Bonner, commons.

Haywood—Thomas Love, senate; James R. Love, N. Edmondston, commons.

Iredell—Geo. L. Davidson, senate; James L. Hill, Alex. Torrence, commons.

Jones—Risden M'Daniel, senate; J. N. Smith, L. K. Simmons, commons.

Johnson—Reuben Sanders, senate; H. Wilder, K. Q. Adams, commons.

Lincoln—D. M. Forney, senate; Oliver Holland, D. Conrad, commons.

Lenoir—N. B. Whitfield, senate; James Cox, Thomas Lassiter, commons.

Moore—Cornelius Dowd, senate; John Murchison, —— Crawford, commons.

Montgomery—James Legrand, senate; John Durgan, T. C. Dunn, commons.

Mecklenburg—Wm. Davidson, senate; Matthew Bain, Thomas G. Polk, commons.

Martin—J. A. Smithwick, senate; Jesse Cooper, David Latham, commons.

New Hanover—Thomas Devane, senate; Wm. W. Jones, J. H. Lamb, commons.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, senate; N. J. Drake, Major Wilcox, commons.

Northampton—John Peebles, senate; R. B. Garey, Thomas Bynum, commons.

Onslow—Edward Ward, senate; F. Foy, Edward Williams, commons.

Orange—Wm. Montgomery, senate; John Boon, Wm. M'Cauley, commons.

Person—R. Vanbook, senate; Thomas Webb, J. G. A. Williamson, commons.

Pasquotank—John Pool, sen. senate; Thomas Bell, Wm. J. Hardy, commons.

Pitt—John Joyner, senate; J. C. Gorham, S. Allen, commons.

Perquimons—Willis Riddick, senate; Elisha Burke, H. Skinner, commons.

Rowan—Samuel Jones, senate; John Clement, George Andrews, commons.

Randolph—William Hogan, senate; A. Brower, G. Hoover, commons.

Rockingham— ——Bond, senate; James Barnett, Robert Martin, commons.

Robeson—John Gilchrist, senate; W. Alford, Shadrack Howell, commons.

Richmond—Francis T. Leake, senate; Henry Dockery, Arch. M'Nair, commons.

Rutherford—Martin Shuford, senate; John Carson, J. Green, commons.

Sampson—Thomas Boykin, senate; D. Underwood, Daniel Joiner, commons.

Surry—Henry Poindexter, senate; Galahu Moore, Davis Durrett, commons.

Stokes—John Hill, senate; A. H. Shepperd, Wm. Carter, commons.

Tyrrell—John Beasley, senate; Daniel Bateman, P. Davenport, commons.

Washington—S. Davenport, senate; W. A. Bozman, P. O. Picot, commons.

Wilkes—Edmund Jones, senate; Thomas Wilson, Nathaniel Gordon, commons.

Warren—M. T. Hawkins, senate; Gideon Alston, Ransom Walker, commons.

Wayne—Jethro Howell, senate; John Warden, P. B. Raiford, commons.

Wake—Samuel Alston, senate; N. G. Rand, S. Whitaker, commons.

Town of Edenton, James Iredell.
Wilmington, R. H. Cowan.
Salisbury, David F. Caldwell.
Fayetteville, John Matthews.
Halifax, no election.
Hillsborough, John Scott.
Newbern, John Stanley.

The Seneca Farmer says, that a young woman of Waterloo, who had been paring peaches, rose from her seat with a knife in her hand, stepped on some parings, and slipped down; when at falling the knife entered her side, and she died in about 12 hours.

Roses.—Messrs. Loddiges, of London, have 1500 different sorts of roses growing in one winding row. The southern hemisphere does not produce a single rose.

Eggs of fishes.—One codfish was found to contain 3,686,760 eggs; a flounder, 1,357,400: a sole 100,362.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 1, 1825.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of this state will convene in Raleigh on Monday, the 21st inst. A list of the members will be found in this week's paper. Of the 123 members (there being one vacancy, by the failure of the election in the town of Halifax) in the House of Commons, *sixty-two* are new members; and of the 62 senators, (there being one vacancy from Craven) *twenty-eight* are new ones.

A man by the name of Manuel Antonia, has been apprehended in Elizabeth City, in this state, and taken from thence to Newbern, where he was to have been put upon his trial, at the Superior Court for Craven county, week before last, for the murder of Wm. Johnson, of Newbern.

A match race has been made up, between *Flirtilla*, the Virginia mare, and *Ariel*, the New York filly, to be run over the Union course, on Long Island, the 22d instant, for $20,000 a side —twenty thousand dollars forfeit; four mile heats, and repeat. *Ariel* won a match race, a few weeks since, for $10,000, (four miles, and repeat) against the Virginia horse *Lafayette*. The printer of the "Reporter," in Warrenton, in this state, very foolishly offers "to bet any five gentlemen, each one year's subscription to the Reporter," that *Flirtilla* will beat *Ariel*: But unless Mr. Dunavant is blessed with a more plentiful share of the *needful* of this world, than most of his brethren of the type, we should think it would be more prudent for him to appropriate the subscriptions of his paper to the benefit of his family, than to stake them on the issue of a horse-race!

NORTH-CAROLINA ARTILLERY.

By an order of Henry W. Ayer, Col. Comdt. of the Regiment of North Carolina Artillery, the commanding officers of the several corps and companies of Artillery in this state, are required forthwith to report their strength, equipment, and condition, to the Col. at Fayetteville —in order, we presume, that he may be enabled to make a report to the Adjutant General, against the coming session of the Legislature.

THE IRISH GIANT.

Patrick McGee, the reputed Irish Giant, of whose arrival in the United States we have before made mention, has lately been *exhibiting* himself in the City of New-York. He was represented on his arrival, to be *eleven* feet in height! But the New-Yorkers have been sorely disappointed in him; he proves to be only *six feet eight inches* high: many persons who have visited him, measure more than six feet. And it is said the hoax will not go down; but that Patrick McGee will speedily have to resort to some other scheme to gain his victuals, besides showing himself as a Giant.

Madame Johnson, a French lady, was to have ascended from Castle Garden, in N. York, on the 18th ult in the same balloon in which Mr. Robertson lately made his aerial voyage. Mrs. Johnson must have more nerve than ordinary females, to ride through the etherial expanse of Heaven, when many of the latter are frightened into the hysterics, while riding safely on terra firma.

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The *New-York Courier*, a very well-conducted and useful weekly paper, hitherto published on *Sunday mornings*, has altered its time of publication to Saturday evenings. The potent power of *public opinion*, was the cause of this alteration: the paper was issued from 8 to 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, but distributed, and dated, on "*Sunday morning*." Henceforth, the paper is to be *dated* on Saturday evening, but *issued* and *distributed* the same as formerly. It was the *example* of publishing a *Sunday* paper, that the New-Yorkers objected to; for the *morality* of the thing is not changed by the new arrangement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The verses under the caption of "Omnia Perihunt," had better remain in manuscript, than be put in print: there is too irreverent a vein running through them, towards things and events deserving the utmost reverence;—e. g.:

"Joshua made the Sun to stand
Obedient to his bloody hand,
To have more time to kill.
Pray, has it rested ever since?
Can he the greatest fool convince,
That Sol did move before?
It must have stationary stood,
Long prior to the whelming flood,
As it continues still."

There are evidences of genius in the verses, which we should be pleased to see exercised on a different subject, disciplined to a better style. We give place, in this week's paper, to an effusion of less genius than the one above alluded to; but the chasteness of its sentiments, and its unpretending style, gave it claims on our indulgence.

The above objection will also apply to "Fortunate:" the wit, we admire; but the style we cannot say as much of.

A late French paper says, it has been remarked, as a fact worthy of attention, that of all the powers of Europe, France is the only one who has at this moment a priest among its ministers. It adds, "we observe, and it is an observation which grows naturally out of this fact, that our archbishops are now more powerful than our prefects, and our curates more powerful than our mayors."
National Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCT. 20.

Cotton is coming in briskly, and sells at from 14 to 14½ cts. It maintains its character for excellence of quality. The purchases are made entirely with a view to the supply of the northern manufacturers, and it is said, that when that shall have been effected, (for which two or three weeks will probably suffice,) the price will fall, unless subsequent advices from Europe give a more favorable aspect to the market, which is hardly to be expected. *Observer.*

It affords us real pleasure to inform our country friends, that the merchants of this town pay United States Bank Notes for all produce brought to market, and that checks on the North may be purchased at ½ per centum premium. This state of things, together with the inducements which the uncommonly large stocks of Goods received and receiving here hold out to country Merchants, will, we confidently hope, bring many to this market who have heretofore gone to towns out of the State, to sell their produce and lay in their stocks of Goods. *ib.*

Erratum.—A typographical error occurred in the communication of "Homo," in our last paper. We give the whole sentence, corrected:

"If the Medical student wishes to know the definition of the word *Physiologia*, he can examine his Medical Dictionary, and there find that this word is derived from two Greek words, signifying *nature* (not *native*, as in our last) and a *discourse*, the "doctrine of a natural or animated body."

A preamble and resolution in favor of Gen. *Jackson* as next President, has passed both branches of the Legislature of Tennessee, with but one dissenting voice: a Mr. Reneau, made some remarks, and voted, in opposition to them: it was the *form*, rather than the *substance*, he objected to. He had his objections entered on the journals. By concurrent resolutions of both houses of the Legislature, the General was to have been received, on his arrival at Murfreesboro', in the hall of the house of representatives.

The Navy Yard, which is to be established somewhere on the Florida coast, is intended as a substitute for Thompson's Island, which, it is said, is to be abandoned, in consequence of the unhealthiness of its situation. *Register.*

On the 1st day of October, $6,187,006, of the public debt of the U. S. were paid off, it being all that remained of the six per cent. stock of the year 1812.

Died, At his seat near Milton, in this State, on the 8th ult. Col. James Saunders, in the 85th year of his age. "Of this amiable patriot, (says the Milton Gazette) it may be truly said, that he lived and died the friend of the whole human race. His heart was full of human kindness, his temper all mildness and amenity.

Col. Saunders bore a respectable part in the war of the Revolution, having held a Colonelship under Gen. Ashe when the North Carolina troops marched to repel the invasion of Georgia in 1798, and during the whole of the spirited and interesting struggle which took place in this vicinity, "in the time which tried men's souls." He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the State, and afterwards served as a Representative from this County in the Legislature.

Tennessee.—Mr. Foster has submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, touching the election of President and vice President. He avowed its object to be, to introduce an *uniform mode* throughout the United States of electing them; and at the same time "to refer the election of these high and responsible officers, *immediately to the people*, and thereby preclude all idea of fraud and combination in these elections." The proposition was referred to a Select Committee. The Legislature are not satisfied with the rigid laws which they had previously passed on the subject of gaming. These laws inflict penalties upon all betting, whether in public or private houses, so far, as to fine even the throwing up for a glass of Whiskey (such at least we understand to have been the construction of the statute)—and it deprives the lawyer of his license, who shall be convicted of gaming under the law. We learn, that two or three such penalties have actually been inflicted. The Legislature have now a bill before them, which has been read the second time, "to prescribe the oath of office hereafter to be administered to *constables*." Among other specifications in the oath, is the following: "You swear that you will not so long as you shall remain in office encourage or promote any match or matches at cards, dice, billiards, or any other game of hazard or address for money or other valuable thing; and that you will arrest all such persons as in your sight shall encourage or promote any match or matches, or play at any match or matches at cards, dice, billiards, or any other game of hazard or address for money or other valuable thing, so long as you remain in office, *So help you God.*" To violate the obligation of this oath is to be held as a misdemeanor; and it is to be administered to all the constables at the first term of the courts after the 1st day of July next. [*Compiler.*

In the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress, there will be *eighty-four* new members, and in the Senate of the United States, there will be *nine* new members.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 20.

Cotton, 14 a 14½; flour, fine, 4½ a 5; superfine 6 to 6½; wheat, 1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 a 42½; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 50 to 60; bacon, 6½ a 7; salt, Turks Island, 65 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 42½; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 20 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7½; beeswax, 30 a 32½; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 5½; pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHALESTON PRICES, Oct. 17.

Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 65; stained do. 30; Maine and Santee, 40 cts.; short staple, 14 a 15 cents; Whiskey 31 a 32 cents; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 20 Inf. to good, 15 a 18.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4 per cent. Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cotton—Continues to arrive in small quantities; but it is rather early in the season to expect business to commence. Sales have been effected at 14 a 15 for new Uplands in small lots. *Courier.*

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Dr. J. S. Harris, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Jane J. Hayes, daughter of John Hayes, Esq. of Lincoln.

By Saturday's Mail.

A letter from a planter near Georgetown, S. C. states that the *Caterpiller* has made dreadful havoc among the cotton crop in that neighborhood: Forty acres, out of a field of seventy, was almost entirely destroyed.

We have not heard the final result of the election in Georgia, for Governor of that State; but there can be no doubt of the success of Troup, by a majority of at least 700 votes. But it is close voting, to beat only 700, out of more than 40,000 votes.

An intelligent American writes from Spain, that it was believed there, that a civil war in the United States would inevitably grow out of the recent *Presidential* election, and Spain then recover her colonies. In addition, all the more loyal subjects of Ferdinand were under the impression that the Holy Alliance had directed the American people to name a king for themselves, it being time that they should be brought within the happy pale of the European system!—*Nat. Gazette.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

English papers to the 10th Sept. have been received at New York. Cotton had fallen again, and now quoted as low as 6½ a 6¾d. The last letter, however, expresses a belief that the worst of the evils of the late speculations were over, and that a better state of business may now be expected.

The new from Greece is favorable to the patriots. The Seraskier, Redschid Pacha, has been repulsed in three assaults upon Missolongi; his loss was estimated at 3,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The expedition for Greece, under Lord Cochrane, was expected to depart in about 2 months. Two large steam boats were preparing for that purpose.

A report had reached London, that the Burmese war had ended in the total subjugation of the empire, and capture of its monarch.

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hardware, &c. &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, *FOR CASH ONLY.*

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia *Leather*, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give his new shop a fair trial.

3mt94 HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to the estate of John Howard, dec'd. will be hired for twelve months, at the dwelling of the dec'd. on Thursday next, the 3d inst. 1w

Nov 1st. BENJ. HOWARD, *Exrtr.*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON.
WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the late firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he will keep a regular supply of *MERCHANDIZE*, as heretofore, at his store, near the east corner of the Court-House, in Statesville. WESLEY REYNOLDS.

Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825. 3mt94

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY street, Fayetteville, offer for sale, just received.

75 bbls. muscovado sugar
125 Bags coffee
20 Hhds. 1st quality molasses
1500 Bush'l. Liverpool salt
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 Bags pepper
20 " Spice
95 " Race ginger
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 " Northern Gin
10 " Tanners Oil
20 Tons Iron, *Swedes*
2000 lb. Blistered Steel
4000 " German Steel
500 " Cast Steel
175 Kegs wro't and cut Nails and Brads
30 Boxes cotton and wool Cards
50 " 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass
100 Bags Shot
75 Kegs FFF and FF Powder
100 Reams wrapping paper
50 " writing paper
3 tons Logwood
3 Hhds. Copperas
200 lb. Bengal Indigo
200 " Spanish Indigo
1500 " Madder
2500 " Alum
1500 " Saltpetre
25 coils Rope
50 " Cotton Bagging

with an assortment of patent medicines, and paints, dry and in oil.

ALSO,

a complete assortment of Wool machine Cards, always on hand. 2mt89

Notice.

THE Co Partnership of the subscribers, heretofore carried on in the name of BENJAMIN HAMMET, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern, will make payment to either of the subscribers; and it is expected that payment will be made with the *present crop*, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern as early as possible. Should there be any unsettled accounts against the concern, they are requested to be rendered in without delay.

BENJAMIN HAMMET,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, October 1, 1825. 4t85

Notice.

TO close the concern of *Reinhardt, Bowen & Co.* we will proceed to sell, at public sale, at the store in Rutherfordton, on the *28th November next*, the *Goods* in said store, consisting of a general assortment of *Merchandize*, calculated for the season, lately purchased; and continue the sale, from day to day, until all is sold. At the same time, the *House and Lot*, formerly occupied as a *Public House* by Noah Hampton, Esq. (with all the furniture, principally new, and in good order,) which is known as the best and most convenient stand in said village, for a store and public house; also, several front and back lots; Horses, wagon, an experienced Ostler, a likely Woman and Child, several small tracts of *Land* near the village, one of which has on it some good meadow land.

Terms: for the House and Lands, a credit of one and two years will be given; for all the balance of the property, twelve months; notes, with approved security, will, in every instance, be required. The goods will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers. M'BEE & REINHARDT,
Surviving Copartners.
ROBERT G. TWITTY,
Executor.

October 17th, 1825.

Persons having claims against the firm, or Joseph Bowen, are requested to present them, legally attested; all those indebted are requested to make payment.

M'BEE & REINHARDT,
4t85 ROBERT G. TWITTY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Stop the thief, Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 24th of this instant, a negro man named *William*, twenty one years of age, six feet high, Stout made, very black, and can work at the Blacksmith business; had on when he went away, a white fur hat, a light drab colored great coat, his other Clothes not recollected; also, a white gelding, ten years old, 5 feet high; also, a bridle and Saddle: The above negro and horse are believed to be Stolen by a man who calls himself *William Smith*, as he was seen lurking about my plantation on the evening of the 24th, and of whom I purchased said negro and horse about twelve months ago. I believe the negro was raised in Richmond, Virginia, to which place I expect the negro, and Smith, will aim, as they were seen going in that direction. Smith is a small man, black hair, grey eyes, dark complected, with a very large nose. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said property, if delivered to me, near Salem, Stokes county, N. C. or secured in any jail so I get them again, and all reasonable expenses paid. JAMES STAFFORD.

Stokes county, N. C. Oct. 26th, 1825. 6t87

*** The editors of the Richmond Whig, Petersburg Republican, Catawba Journal, and Cheraw Gazette, will please give the above advertisement three insertions, and forward their accounts to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, and he will pay them.

William C. Dukes

HAS commenced the *FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and as he will devote his time *exclusively* to the interest of those who may favor him with their business, he cherishes a hope, that he will be able to render every satisfaction.

Orders addressed to him at the Counting House of Messrs. JOHN ROBINSON & Co. (Edmondston's Wharf) will be promptly attended to—and to whom correspondents are solicited to refer.

September 28. 81

Caution.

ABSCONDED from Lincoln county on 9th Oct. instant, a young man by the name of Josiah Ward—said Ward is of fair complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high. The reason for giving this public notice, is to caution all people against an imposter, as he may endeavour to trick others as he has me. He stole from me a very young daughter, married her, and a few days after which he left her alone. It is presumed he has been guilty of the same conduct more than once.

BEDFORD CHILDERS.

Mountain Creek, Oct. 24th, 1825. 3t84

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst. a little yellow fellow, called HARRY, 23 years of age, very low and well built; weighing from 115 to 130 lbs. left handed, very flat feet, his hair lately cut short, inclined to be straight; he is very polite, artful and cunning, being raised a house servant, though for the last two years worked in the crop. His clothes are such as field hands work in, probably a grey round Jacket of coarse cloth, one of white yarn, and one of yellow cotton, though he may have exchanged for finer clothes; he took off a new three point blanket.

He will no doubt endeavor to pass as a free man; and in travelling keep the most public road, as he did about two years ago on a trip to Wilmington, when he called himself Martin Fog.

I will give the above reward to any one that will deliver him to John Kiteral, who lives on my plantation 7 miles south of this place, provided he is taken without the limits of this state; and $20 if taken, secured, &c. within its limits.

JOSEPH HAWKINS.

Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 10th, 1825. 3t84

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the *FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, as usual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate *cash* advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our JOHN ROBINSON, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825. 3mt93

An Elegant Pannel GIG

IS offered For Sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any *GIG* in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [78] *Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1825.*

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, five or six journeymen tailors—"Good men and true;" to whom higher wages than can be obtained at any other shop in North-Carolina, will be given, provided they are really *good* workmen, and *steady fellows*: no others need take the trouble of applying.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1825. 78

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.

Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenell, M. D.

Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, LL. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D. *Dean of the Faculty.*

August 27. 183

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825. 3mt82

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER Session, 1825: Caveat to the will of John Heath, dec'd: Baxter Heath and wife, and others, *vs.* David Banks and his wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of Milly Tharp, dec'd. to wit: Lydia, intermarried with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried with —— Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Tharp, and William Tharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty one years, and who appear by their guardians John Brooks, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the above named defendants live out of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, as to them, for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to them.

6t87 MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Lewis D. Schwenitz, *vs.* Beazley and Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 3478 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beasley.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Edmund Beasley, appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and replevy and plead, judgment will be entered by default against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c. c.*

Price adv. $2. 6t87

The Muse.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO LOUISA, on the prospect of Marriage.

Oh! little think you, Love's a traitor,
When he promises all bliss;
Oft he leads weak human nature,
By his wiles, to wretchedness.

O, how oft our eyes are blinded,
Tho' repeated warning's giv'n!
And on ruin, crazy minded,
Rush—as tho' we strove for Heav'n.

Will Louisa pause, and weigh well,
Ere she takes a step for life?
Will she, for a *change*, thus say,—"Well,
"If I'm wretched, *I'm a wife*"!

If you will, I can't prevent you;
Yet, remember what I say—
When *too late*, you may repent you—
My prayer is, that you never may. C.

Charleston, S. C. Sept. 1825.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

She linger'd o'er his infant form,
And fain would she have suffered too!
She wiped off his pale worn brow,
Diseased nature's gentle dew;
To make his transient rest more sweet.
She fann'd mild zephyrs o'er his couch—
Nor aught could take her from her seat—
Nor aught her constant ardor touch.
Whole days and nights she calmly sat,
And watch'd him with an angel's care;
And yet her dark blue eye was bright—
Exhausted nature gleamed not there,
Save when its lovely orb was veil'd
With Pity's soul-dissolving tear.
Which from her bosom's recess came,
And dimm'd its lustre with a tear.

CONTENTMENT.

Contentment, rosy dimpled maid,
The brightest daughter of the sky;
Who dost thou to the hut repair,
And from the gilded palace fly?
I've traced thee, on the peasant's cheek,
I've marked thee, in the milk-maid's smile,
I've heard thee, loudly laugh and speak,
Amidst the sons of want and toil.
Yet, in the circles of the great,
Where fortune's gifts are all combined,
I've sought thee early, sought thee late,
And ne'er thy lovely form could find;
Since then from wealth and pomp you flee,
I ask but competence and thee. SELECTOR.

A PRINTER'S APOLOGY.

"Out of wood—and clothing scant—
Dry goods due for—hats in want—
Children fretful—wife complaining—
Credit difficult sustaining—
Notes to manage—discounts rare—
Debt enough—can't live on air—
Though I would by no means DUN ye—
Think ye—do I not WANT money?"

A PRUDENT CHOICE.

When Loveless married lady Jenny,
Whose beauty was the ready penny,
"I chose her," said he, "like old plate,
Not for the fashion, but the weight."

MISCELLANEOUS

OF THE PULSE.

The pulse of a healthy person, rising in the morning, beats sixty-five in a minute; but after the fatigue of the day, it will in the evening beat eighty in that time; and again, by the night's rest or sleep, it will become less frequent, till in the morning you will find it return to sixty-five. For the voluntary motions of the muscles, and actions of the external and internal senses, urge the venal blood on to the heart, which, being thereby of tener stimulated, makes more frequent contractions. This is the cause of those paroxysms or fits of increase, observable in all fevers towards the evening. For sleep not only retards the motion of the blood, but of all the other humours and actions in the body.

It is one of the curious observations of Dr. Hales, that the pulse is quicker in small animals. He found the pulse of a horse slower by half than that in a man, namely, thirty-two only in a minute; whereas in a dog, the pulse beat ninety-seven in that time. And this we see is conformable to the blood's heat, measured by the mercurial thermometer of Fahrenheit's scale. For the blood in oxen, horses, and other large animals at rest, being five or six degrees cooler than in us, will not rise to our heat, but by labour; whereas, dogs, cats, and fowls, are five or six degrees hotter than we (viz. about 102;) and the latter, when sitting or brooding on their eggs for young, are still four or five degrees hotter, viz. 107 or 108, which is commonly the heat of our blood in the fit of an ague; where it is observable, that during the greatest sense of cold chill, the blood is three or four degrees hotter than in health, after which it gains four or five degrees more in the height of the hot fit, viz:—104 or 105 degrees; but in ardent fevers, where the pulse beats 140, the heat of blood will still be four or five degrees higher, viz. 110; i. e. two or three degrees more than equal to a brooding hen.

The pulse is more quick in children, and becomes slower in persons as they grow older. The salient point of an ovum beats 234 in a minute. New born infants have their pulse 120, and thence down to old age it grows slower, to 60 a minute. A feverish pulse begins at 96 per minute; it is excessive at 130 or 140, which is the number of the pulse with which a person dies. The pulse beats slower in winter, and quicker in summer, by about ten strokes per minute; and under the torrid zone, it increases to 120.

INDUSTRY—ITS DIGNITY AND USEFULNESS.

There is no condition in life better calculated than that of a laborious mechanic, for a man to feel and realize a proper sense of his own dignity and independence. He retires to his meals from the fatigues of the day, with a full conviction that his sturdy hands have earned the refreshment of his table. He feels that his wealthy neighbor cannot enjoy even his opulence without his assistance. His time never hangs heavy upon his hands, and his robust frame and his hardy sinews attest how essential this exercise is to the health of his body. He progresses onward, as it were by inches, to competence, and he learns the practical lessons of economy and frugality, in his family expenditures. Removed from the vices and gorgeous temptations of fashionable life, he knows how to bridle his ambition; he feels the blessings of his family hearth, and can look without a sigh on the gaudy pageantry of the day. This is true moral independence—this curb on our unruly desires, this temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the very materials that constitute valuable citizens. It should be the pride, as undoubtedly it is the right, of a laboring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession, are taken many times from a state of poverty and ignorance, and prepared for fulfilling afterwards stations thus honorable. Would they but properly comprehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see nothing but their future honor, dignity and independence, in their own indentures. They are learning, not as they are too prone to believe, the alphabet of servitude and degradation, but the rudiments of faith, industry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtues that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are now giving pledges to their masters of what their future characters will be, when they, in their turn, will be called upon to perform their part on the grand theatre of human life.

Balt. Chronicle.

SUMATRA.

The Battas, a race of cannibals, inhabit the interior of the island of Sumatra, and are said to be very numerous. Two Baptist missionaries penetrated into the heart of this savage country, the last year, after travelling five days on foot through a rough, mountainous region. They were the first white men who had ever visited the country, and their appearance excited much wonder among the natives. They were surrounded from morning to night with crowds of people, all extremely inquisitive. They were asked whether they were not invulnerable, whether they should ever die, &c. A telescope and compass astonished the natives very much. One of them asked the missionaries to spy out his enemies with the telescope, another to discover the evil thoughts of any bad person present. It was the general opinion that the compass enclosed a spirit which moved the card. when the truths of Christianity were opened to the natives,—the resurrection, the judgment, and the state of immortality, no words can express the interest excited and the astonishment painted on every countenance. They manifested the same inquisitiveness on these, as on other subjects. They treated the missionaries with kindness, and returned thanks to their gods by a great feast, for sending such messengers. Seven thousand persons were present at the feast, and pigs, fowls, sweet-meats, &c. were prepared. The ceremonies consisted of a great variety of dances, accompanied with drums, gongs, and cymbals. The missionaries returned without being able to penetrate so far as they had intended.

Hampshire Gaz.

An Irish footman went one day to his master and said—'Plase your honor, I want to ask you a question. Is a thing lost when you know where it is?' 'To be sure not,' said his master; 'how can you talk such nonsense.' 'Oh, thank your honor,' says Pat, 'the divil a harm then; for the new copper ta-kittle's at the bottom of the well.'

TEMPERATURE OF THE GLOBE.

Le Baron Fourrier, Perpetual Secretary to the French Academy, has just made known his important disquisitions on the temperature of the celestial spaces and the planets! a full account of which will appear in a forthcoming number of the European Review. Among other facts of the highest importance, the author has demonstrated that it would take more than 30,000 years before any perceptible diminution of heat could take place on the surface of the earth; and that, from the time of the Alexandrian school to the present time, that diminution had not exceeded 1-310th of a degree.

This is not only the *ne plus ultra* of mathematical calculation; but it is also very satisfactory for us to learn, from such high authority, that we are safe 30,000 years to come!

THE NEWSPAPER.

a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns.

Of all the publications which teem from the press, none are so interesting, none are so useful, as the Newspaper. Books treat for the most part, on particular subjects, and on the particular matters which they discuss, may be replete with instruction. But the information gleaned from newspapers, is not confined to any one subject—it is general in its character, and every person may find someting to please his taste. Do you prefer history?—the newspaper is a standing history of the times. Do you wish religious instruction?—the newspaper affords it, in the postive examples of the good, and the native examples of the wicked. The newspaper gives the latest discoveries in geography and astronomy—it tells what improvements are making in mechanics, in agriculture and in domestic economy. It furnishes an account of the proceedings of governments, and thereby enables the people to know and judge of the propriety or impropriety of measures adopted by their Representatives. It is, when managed with integrity, "the tyrant's foe, the people's friend."

Raleigh Register.

THE CONDUCT OF LIFE.

Shakespeare comprised, perhaps, more than any man that ever lived, a thorough knowledge of the world, with a great poetical genius. Many passages from his works might be cited to verify this opinion—but the extract which follows, is sufficient proof of the assertion. This quotation from Hamlet, might be written in the pocket-book of every young man just entering the world, and be occasionally referred to, with advantage. There is no condition of life to which the counsel will not apply, and almost every person may be confidently appealed to, in some one instance or another, for its justness and truth. It is the advice of a father to a son setting out on his travels:

"Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel,
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment,
Of each new-hatch'd, unfledged comrade.
Beware of entrance to a quarrel: being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This, above all—to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day.
Thou canst not then be false to any other man."

READY WIT.

At the celebration of the 4th July at Ogdensburgh, a sturdy son of Erin happened to be present from the Canada side. When the toasts came to be drank, Pat, who by this time began to feel the fire of Patriotism gloing in his heart, rises to give *his* toast "May the President of the United States," says he, "go to the gallows" at this, indignation reddened the countenances of Columbia's sons into flame, and poor Pat would soon have been *ousted*, perhaps, into the mighty river St. Lawrence, had he not at the same instant very opportunely finished his toast in this manner—"to see King George hung."

Some years ago, one of the convicts in *Botany Bay*, wrote a farce, which was acted with great applause at the theatre in Port Jackson. The noted Barrington furnished the prologue, which he ended with these lines:

'True patriots we; for be it understood,
We left our country,—for our country's good.'

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

(By Authority of the State of New-York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,

TO be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Ballots to be drawn, each ticket having 3 *Numbers in combination*. J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers*.

SCHEME OF THE

New-York State Literature Lottery,

CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	do.	50,000	50,000
1	do.	20,000	20,000
1	do.	10,500	10,500
2	do.	5,000	10,000
4	do.	2,500	10,000
10	do.	2,000	20,000
39	do.	1,000	39,000
78	do.	500	39,000
468	do.	100	46,800
4,446	do.	50	222,300
5,051 Prizes,			$567,600
9,139 Blanks.			

Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $50 | *Quarters*, $12 50
Halves, 25 | *Eighths*, 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

☞ Gentlemen are therefore requested, to be early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

*** Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and, generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & M'INTYRE.
10wt89 *Washington City.*

Land, for sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury on the 21st day of November next, a valuable tract of Land, lying on Second creek, in Rowan county, containing 3[illegible]¼ acres, belonging to the heirs at law of William Robison, deceased: sold under a decree of the Court of Equity for said county, made at Fall Term, 1825, for the purpose of distribution. The land lies on both sides of Second creek, adjoining David F. Caldwell, Henry F. Robison, Michael Anderson and others.

The terms and conditions will be a credit of twelve months for half the price; and a credit of eighteen months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Titles to be executed when the money is paid.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. s.
October 14th, 1825. 5t84

$50 Reward—*Stop the Villain.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th August, a negro man *FREDERICK*, about six feet high, yellow complexion, pleasant countenance, an excellent fiddler, and very fond of the company of white people, has a plentiful store of impudence, is fond of dress, and has with him a quantity of good clothes. He was seen in Greenville district, South-Carolina, on the 26th of August, riding a small poor horse, his fiddle tied behind him, and in company with a suspicious looking white man, who was on foot, and said he had bought the negro of me, and that he lived in Greenville district. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the negro and white man and their confinement, so that I can get hold of them, or twenty dollars for the negro, and thirty for the white man.

JAMES CAMAK.
Milledgeville. Sept. 5, 1825. 4t84

A first rate tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of *LAND* commonly called the *Leper tract*, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the *cotton planters*; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE.
August 23rd, 1825. 3mt86

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last.—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 4t

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. Robinson and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the firm of *B. HAMMET & CO.*

BENJAMIN HAMMET.

☞ In withdrawing my connexion in business with Mr. BENJAMIN HAMMET, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-Partner, for upwards of *eleven years*; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.
Charleston, Oct. 8. 4t48

Notice.

ALL that wish to join a Troop of Cavalry, in the town and neighborhood of Salisbury, will find a paper containing the proposals, at the bar-room of Maj. Yarbrough's Hotel, in this town. They that subscribe, will consider themselves as pledged to abide by whatever a majority may conclude on, either in the manner of equipments, the choice of officers, or any thing else. As soon as a sufficient number shall be subscribed, public notice will be given of a meeting of the troop for the purpose of making arrangements.

October 7, 1825. 79

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825. William Hines, admr. vs. William Faires: Original attachment, retured levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.
Price adv. $4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, dec'd.: Petition for re-probate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 2nd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 3mt82

Witness, *DAN'L. COLEMAN*, c. c.c.
Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles M'Dowell vs. David Greenlee: orignal attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for three months, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.

3mt91 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1825. Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsey: Original Bill. The plaintiffs in this case having shown that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which they claim lie in this county, and that the defendant has other real property worth a large sum in other parts of this state, it is thereupon ordered, that the said George T. Hearsey be notified by publication to be made six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then answer or plead to the complainants' bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. s.
October 14th, 1825. 6t85